

CHINA



MAIL

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Sights Set On UN

THE offer by Mr Chou En-lai to discuss with the Chinese Nationalists "steps and conditions for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan" appears at first sight to be nothing but a brush piece of propaganda, but read as part of the context of his foreign affairs review to the National People's Congress, it suggests a deeper meaning.

One striking feature of the address was that it glowed with confidence. The Chinese Premier spoke of his government's diplomatic successes, envisaged official friendly relations with countries of Latin America and North Europe, and went so far as to predict the restoration of the traditional friendship between the peoples of America and China "through their respective governments." The speech fairly oozed international friendliness.

AGAINST this background the offer to the Chinese Nationalists infers that Peking regards this as the last chance Chiang Kai-shek will have of direct negotiations over the future of Taiwan. It also suggests that Chou En-lai doesn't care two raps whether the Nationalists accept or refuse the offer. In reality the Chinese Nationalists are in no position to do a deal with Peking for the "liberation" of Taiwan without (a) surrendering their identity as an internationally recognised government, and (b) abrogating their treaty of friendship and mutual aid with the United States. Both are unthinkable at this time. Equally unlikely is any mass defection of Nationalists to the Chinese mainland.

It is noticeable that Chou did not couch his offer in terms of an ultimatum, did not talk about liberating Taiwan by force should the Nationalists reject his proposal for peaceful negotiations. It tends to confirm the belief held by observers in China that Peking has abandoned the idea of forceful occupation of Formosa, realising that any such attempt would inevitably precipitate a war of international dimensions.

THE spectacular part of Chou's speech was his unqualified offer to the Nationalists, yet of much deeper significance was his reference to the prospects of obtaining recognition of the Peking government, from Latin-American nations. If he accomplishes this Peking's prospects of being voted into the UN will be considerably enhanced. And if Peking is anxious to secure Taiwan as part of China, it is even keener to gain admittance to UNO. To this end it is unlikely the Chinese Communists will press the time being strongly for the time being. A gesture has been made to let the world know that it is a subject which must be dealt with in due course. But clearly Chou En-lai's speech revealed that Peking's immediate sights are set on UN membership.

THE GAY PRINCE

A close friend of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands writes about his part in the current controversy over the influence of the faith healer, Greet Hofmann, upon Queen Juliana.

Sutton Dolmer, world-famous London reporter and Bernhard's friend tells the story of "The Gay Prince" in tomorrow's feature-packed China Mail.

Don't miss this topline feature — only one of many — to appear tomorrow. Here are some others:

- ★ When Stan Matthews won for Blackpool — another incredible cup final by George Whitting.
- ★ The Atom Wives don't live in 1984: Kenneth Allport visits them at Harwell and tells you what it is like.
- ★ Our serial story "The Big Web" nears its climax.

Also Jane Roberts writes on films. There are picture pages, special sections for women and children, sports reviews, puzzles, crosswords, cartoons, comic strips — all in the China Mail.

★ DRAMATIC NEWS FLASH FROM WARSAW ★

WORKERS REVOLT IN POLAND

REDS OPEN FIRE ON MARCHING STRIKERS

Tanks, Guns Quell Disorder

Berlin, June 28.

Thousands of rioting Poles tore down Communist flags and shouted for the Russians to get out of Poland today in a flash rebellion in the industrial Polish city of Poznan.

The Communists replied with tank fire which killed an unknown number of people.

"An official Polish government communique admitted "serious disturbances".

BRITON SAYS 'I HEARD FIRING'

A British businessman who was at Poznan today told Reuter tonight: "We saw crowds of workmen, apparently steel-workers, in overalls marching in an orderly manner through the streets."

"They carried in front of them a large Polish flag. They had placards too. They were chanting something. I was told it was 'We want bread.'"

"The demonstration appeared to be organised because most of the shops were closed with their shutters down and all the drivers had left them. It was impossible to get a taxi. Vehicles which tried to get through were blocked by the crowds."

"An English woman in a Polish car with a Polish driver told me that her car was nearly turned over. Her driver explained to the men surrounding her that she was a foreign diplomat and they allowed her to go on."

THEN—TANKS

"I also heard what was obviously light machine gun. By midday there were tanks in front of the National Bank of Poland."

"Troops were gathered around. Other tanks could be heard rumbling in the distance. Everyone, however, seemed quite happy."

"When we left for the airport to catch our plane to Warsaw, we were taken right round the outskirts of the city. We passed about 12 tanks coming into the town."

The businessman who described these events was Mr Kenneth G. Treherne, of the Denkhons Export Company, London. —Reuter.

Long processions of workers marched through the street shouting 'We want bread'.

Then they attacked the headquarters of the Polish United Workers (Communist Party), set fire to a prison, attacked other buildings and overturned trams.

The outbreaks occurred at a time when the city was full of visitors for the International Fair.

Eyewitnesses returning to Berlin said mobs of Poles raged through the city in defiance of soldiers, stormed gaols, set the prisoners free and burned prison records in the streets.

They said they heard from Poles that similar riots occurred at Stettin, 80 miles north-east of Berlin.

Poznan is a city with a population of 325,000 people, midway between Warsaw and Berlin.

The Polish Premier, Mr Josef Cyrankiewicz, and other members of the government hurried to the disturbed city.

The Government communique said the outbreak had not been quelled but in an appeal for "special vigilance" admitted the possibility of other outbreaks throughout Poland.

In view of the events in Poznan, the special vigilance of all working class people and of all patriotic forces of the nation is needed in face of any attempt at anti-State outbreaks inspired by the enemies of People's Poland," it said.

It blamed the outbreaks on a "reactionary underground" and "imperialist agents who had taken advantage of "economic difficulties and grievances in certain work establishments".

'OUR REVOLUTION'

The outbreak was reminiscent of the June, 1953 revolt against the Communists in East Germany. An estimated 20,000 to 50,000 East German workers rebelled against the Government in East Berlin at that time and were quelled only after the Russians moved in tanks, troops and armoured cars. The rioting spread to every other major city in East Germany.

Eyewitnesses arriving from Poznan said the workers rose in the streets with shouts of "this is our revolution." The uprising began as a general strike, but reports here tonight said it spread quickly into a general revolt.

The population of the city joined thousands of workers who milled through the streets demanding bread, withdrawal of Russian troops and an end to Communism.

The demonstrators threatened to lay siege to the City Hall where top Communist leaders were gathered, eyewitnesses said. The rioters jammed streets and squares and stopped

traffic with cars put across in the streets. Railway workers stopped some trains at the main station and joined the uprising.

Witnesses said it appeared a majority of the city's population joined the outbreak. Communist officers first called out Polish troops near the fair grounds to protect foreigners.

GO HOME REDS!

Workers attacked the court-house and massed before the city centre, the rail station, the Fair hall and police headquarters, chanting demands for more food and pay and fewer Russians.

Then came the chatter of machinegun fire and the rumble of tanks moving into the centre of the city.

Police were reported to have fired on the massed crowds menacing police headquarters.

The strike that became an uprising was called in protest against low wages. All shops closed except a few food stores that stayed open in agreement with the strikers.

Eyewitnesses told their stories to correspondents in West Berlin.

"There were many dead," said the witnesses. They said tanks fired their guns and troops used machine pistols and rifles.

According to the US State Department radio station in West Berlin, the demonstrators shouted again and again to foreigners: "This is our revolution. Tell the world what we are doing. We want the Soviets to get out and we want better conditions after 11 years. We want bread."

Taxi drivers and street conductors deserted their vehicles and joined the mobs.

(Contd. on back page, Col. 3)

'Carefully-timed Plot' Says Warsaw

An official Polish Government communique said: "Serious disturbances occurred today in the town of Poznan."

"For some time now, imperialist agents and the reactionary underground have been trying to utilise the economic difficulties and grievances in certain work establishments in Poznan to provoke outbreaks against the people's power."

"It is no accident that the enemy has chosen precisely Poznan as the scene of provocation at a time when the International Fair is being held there."

"The point was to cast a shadow on the good name of People's Poland and to hamper the promotion of our peaceful international co-operation."

"The enemy's agents succeeded today in provoking street riots."

NO HANGING BILL PASSED

London, June 28.

The House of Commons today passed through its final stages the bill aimed at abolishing the death penalty.

Only about half the full number of members were present for the debate which was a "free vote."

The bill now goes to the House of Lords, where it is possible, according to political circles tonight, that it may be defeated, particularly in view of the gang warfare which has recently broken out in London's underworld.

—France-Press.

RAIN, SNOW BRING NEW FLOOD THREAT

Sydney, June 28.

Heavy rain and snow over the watershed of rivers already bursting their banks today posed a new threat to flooded areas of western and central New South Wales.

The forecast is for more rain and snow.

Two thousand of the 17,000 residents of the city of Wagga Wagga have already evacuated low lying areas. Flooded twice in five days, the city was told to prepare for a third inundation tomorrow.

Large portions of the lush Riverina irrigation area and hundreds of square miles of sheep and wheat country were flooded.

Rails and road communications were seriously crippled.

Meanwhile, the New South Wales coastal strip south of Sydney has been lashed by the worst gales in history, with winds as high as 70 miles per hour damaging small town ships and fishing fleets along 150 miles of coast. —United Press.

Gangsters Go To Gaol

Paris, June 28.

Three Montmartre gangsters, who were involved in a shooting match on the fashionable Avenue des Champs Elysees in Paris after robbing an unnamed Indian Maharajah, were today sentenced to prison terms of between two and four years.

One man, Jean Sereni, was jailed in the straitjacket. A second, Claude Bertrand, described in testimony as the protector of a cabaret hostess, who "fleece" the Maharajah, was severely wounded. —France-Press.

UN Chief Arrives

Warsaw, June 28.

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, arrived in Warsaw today on the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr Adam Rapacki. —Reuter.

H-Attack On Russia Would Kill Millions

Washington, June 28.

Lieutenant-General James Gavin, Chief of United States Army research and development, has told a Senate sub-committee that a full scale American nuclear assault on the Soviet Union could cause an estimated "several hundred million deaths," including some in friendly countries.

The Senate sub-committee investigating comparative air-power today released parts of General Gavin's testimony after conferring for security.

In a Senate sub-committee (Republican) asked: "If we got into a nuclear war, and our strategic air force made an assault in force against Russia with nuclear weapons so that the weapons exploded in a way where the prevailing wind would carry them southeast over Russia what would be the effect in the way of death?"

General Gavin replied: "Current planning estimates run on the order of several hundred million deaths—that would be either way, depending on which way the wind blew."

The Reason Why

General Gavin was quoted as adding: "If the wind blew to the south-east, they would be mostly in the USSR, although they would extend into the Japanese and perhaps down into the Philippine area."

"If the wind blew the other way, they would extend well back into western Europe."

Senator Duff said the purpose in asking the question was to show that the Soviets, with their knowledge of the destructive possibilities of nuclear weapons, would know that it would "be wise" to start a nuclear war in the light of the retaliation to be expected. —Reuter.

The delegates, in a three-hour meeting, decided to forward their appeal immediately to the executive committees of all unions concerned.

This dramatic decision topped off a day of unrest and bitter discussion in the British Motor Corporation factories at Oxford and Birmingham, where a total of 8,000 workers were scheduled to be laid off tomorrow.

A delegation from the National Coal Board was en route to Birmingham to urge the dismissed workers, chiefly day labourers, to work in the coal mines. —France-Press.

COMET MISHAP IN MOSCOW

Moscow, June 28.

A demonstration flight of Britain's Comet II was cancelled today because the invited Soviet passengers were unable to return to the air field after the original take-off was postponed when a fault was discovered.

Royal Air Force engineers found that a battery had gone flat because of an electrical wiring fault. —Reuter.

A SIMPLE LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY

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Free Speech Possible In The Kremlin Soon

FURTHER SIGN SEEN IN FOREIGNER'S IZVESTIA ARTICLE

By SIDNEY WEILAND

Moscow, June 28.

A further sign that Russia's "parliament," the Supreme Soviet, may soon allow some kind of "free speech" was seen today in an unusual article in the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIA.

The Government organ provided space for an article by a member of the Council of the French Republic, M. Leo Hamon, who said that the Soviet Union would be ruled by a parliament where opinions were publicly voiced and personal views expressed.

M. Hamon said, "During a period particularly when the tendency to enforce collective leadership was making itself so strongly felt in the Soviet Union, an important part in the effective realization of this leadership could be played by a well informed parliament where opinions are voiced publicly and everyone can be called upon to state his personal views."

Implication

Western observers here say that publication of such a statement, particularly by a foreigner, was strange, because it implied that at present perfecting of the constitution was not being done within the Supreme Soviet. So far, the Supreme Soviet meetings, which according to the constitution, are held twice yearly, consisted of set speeches. Only criticisms allowed have been of bureaucracy or administrative shortcomings, but never of Kremlin policies.

All Government decisions have always been unanimously approved. M. Hamon's article, which welcomed growing Soviet contacts with other parliaments, said that Russia's prestige had grown "as a result of the assertion of new traditions, and as a result of the courage shown by the USSR in publicly correcting what she regards as mistakes."

Rubber Stamp

Western observers linked the publication of this article in an official Government newspaper with the wide-spread reports circulating here that the Russians would try to introduce some degree of "free speech" in an attempt to disprove the charges that the Supreme Soviet is only a "rubber stamp" for government decisions.

These reports have been coupled with theories that the

Russians may also at some time permit voters a choice of candidates at elections. Instead of the present system where unopposed nominees are invariably elected to the Supreme Soviet and also to the local councils.

In the Polish Sejm (parliament) there already have been outspoken speeches by deputies criticising Government policies.

Unanimity

According to Communist sources, meetings of the behind-scenes commissions making preparations for the next session of the Supreme Soviet also featured a good deal of "plain talking." There are several such commissions. Communist sources said that the Supreme Soviet deputies belonging to these commissions have been allowed to express critical opinions during the closed commission sessions.

This in itself is a new development, because in the past the commissions reflected the "unanimity" of the Supreme Soviet.—China Mail Special.

5,000 Million Books Published Each Year

London, June 29. More than five thousand million copies of books of one sort or another are produced throughout the world each year, representing two books for every person.

Half the books published are for use in schools, and about three quarters of the total number of books come from only 10 countries. These are some of the facts and figures given today by Mr. R. E. Barker, Deputy Secretary of the Publishers Association of Great Britain, in a survey of the problems of the international book trade.

FEW WITH 10,000

The survey, called "Books for All," was commissioned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and is published by the Stationery Office here. It shows that only very few countries publish more than 10,000 titles a year, and 75 per cent of all titles published originate in 10 countries, headed by the USSR, Japan, the United Kingdom and India.

In a table showing the number of titles published annually in 10 countries, Russia tops the list with 24,000, followed by Italy with 9,600 and the United States and Great Britain with about 8,000 each.—China Mail Special.

Proposal To Use Non-White Firemen

Capetown, June 28. The Capetown City Council today refused to comply with a demand by the Municipal Employers' Association that it drops its proposal to employ non-white firemen to extend the city's fire fighting force.

The Association, which has 2,200 members, will now apply to the Minister of Labour for a conciliation board under the terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

A letter from the Association which the Council described as impudent and discourteous, said that members of the fire brigade were distressed at the proposal to employ non-whites. The city's non-white trade unionists have been under strong government attack in the past but have not yet been banned.—France Press.

Cairo Parade Celebrates British Withdrawal



A three-hour military parade was held recently in Cairo to mark the evacuation from Egypt of the last British forces. Representatives of the forces of Jordan, Sudan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen took part. Troops in picture are of the Egyptian National Guard.—Express Photo

Foreign Aid Bill Chinese Judge At The Hague Dies

Washington, June 28.

The Senate today began its second day of debate on President Eisenhower's controversial Foreign Aid Bill with a series of important votes expected on more than a dozen amendments.

Among the most important amendments awaiting decision today were two by Mr. Olin Johnston (Democrat, South Carolina), and others restricting cotton imports to the United States in time of domestic cotton surplus.

Japanese officials and businessmen were known to be deeply concerned by these moves, designed to protect the United States cotton industry.

New Agency

An unofficial poll conducted by the Senate majority leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson (Democrat, Texas) forecast that one or other of these amendments would succeed, political sources said.

Another Amendment, sponsored by Senator Paul Douglas (Democrat, Illinois) called for the creation of a new government agency responsible directly to the President, entitled "freedom administration."

Financed by a 20,000,000 dollar annual grant, this agency would assist any private or semi-private non-profit organization actively engaged in broadcasting, correspondence "or other activities designed to keep alive the spirit and hope of freedom, and the will to resist enslavement, in persons residing in Communist or non-Communist lands."

Senator Kowland, in another amendment, followed earlier proposals in creating a commission for the study and evaluation of foreign aid policies.

Stretch Over

In any case, the debate seemed certain to be a marathon. All hopes that the final vote on the foreign aid authorization for the fiscal year 1957-58 could be reached tonight faded before today's flood of amendments.

Senator Knowland forecast that the debate would go on into the night and resume tomorrow. Possibly it would have to stretch over to Saturday, he said.

The Senator levelled a strong attack on United States policies enabling Japanese textile imports to injure the domestic textile industry in a speech prepared for delivery in support of his amendment.

"After World War II, we undertook a programme to rehabilitate 'poor war-torn, war-weary Japan,'" he said.

Then Came GATT

"Out went the dollars to Japan... the Japanese textile industry began growing like a fire out of control. In a short time the Japanese industry had surpassed its home consumption and began reaching out for foreign markets."

"First, a little here, a little there and then came GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)." He said Japan had been given "tremendous concessions on trade agreements, allowing the Japanese to strike at our domestic markets in full force with their cheap textile products made with 15 cents an hour labour, and 15 cents of world cotton."

Israel Blamed For Incident

Jerusalem, June 28.

The Mixed Armistice Commission today charged Israel with responsibility in a frontier incident with Jordan on Sunday, in which two Israeli soldiers were killed.

The Commission adopted a resolution laying the blame for the incident on an Israeli patrol, which it said opened fire across the demarcation lines. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman tonight described the charge as a "travesty of justice."

He said there was no doubt the incident started as an unprovoked attack from Jordan territory.

The spokesman added that the Armistice Commission's resolution was bound to result in further incidents.—France Press.

Steel Industry Fails To Reach Agreement

New York, June 28.

Management and labour last night rejected each other's proposals to extend the present steel industry contract beyond the present deadline of June 30 midnight.

Company negotiators rejected the offer by the union to extend the present contract from June 30 to July 16.

The industry had suggested that the strike be postponed indefinitely, that the union give three days' notice of any strike and that negotiations continue in the meantime.

The union rejected this, but current negotiations have not been broken off. The union had said it would be willing to extend the agreement with the understanding that benefits in any settlement would be retroactive to July 1. The steel industry objected to this.

In the meantime the industry began building its firms. Unless a sudden agreement was reached, upon which furnaces would get their last striking sometime tomorrow.—China Mail Special.

Soviet Commanders Blamed For Wartime Setbacks

Moscow, June 28.

The authoritative journal "Problems of History" today blamed Soviet commanders for Russian military setbacks in World War II and emphasized the importance of the second front in the final victory over the Fascist enemies.

It was the first public criticism of individual army commanders for their conduct of military operations during the last war although Communist Party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev, was reported to have blamed the "one-man" rule of the late Josef Stalin.

The controversy over whom to blame for the Soviet military reversals was believed by observers to reflect a difference of opinion between Communist Party leaders and the military. The journal apparently expressed the view point of the party.

Shortcomings

The journal's criticisms were contained in a review of the recently published "Outline History of the Great Patriotic War." The book, it said, suffered from "serious shortcomings."

The journal said that the loss of strategic initiative by the Soviet Army was due to "mistakes... incorrect evaluation of the enemy, and individual commanders and chiefs who did not know how to organize the fighting action of troops and direct them properly."

The journal attacked the book for its omissions and mistakes. It said the book glossed over the defeats suffered by the Soviet Army, and failed to show the difficulties and the hardships suffered by the Russian people. It stressed that the Soviet Union was part of the anti-Fascist coalition with the United States, Great Britain and other states, which "facilitated our victory, and aided in the historic task of destruction of bloody Fascism despite the secret plans and calculations of the imperialists."

Army Dispute

The article took the book severely to task for paying little attention to the importance of the second front. In a significant footnote to the article, the editors of the journal sided with the Military Herald, the organ of the Defense Ministry, in its dispute with the army newspaper Red Star.

The Military Herald had blamed Russia's initial defeat in World War II on unprepared-

ness due to Stalin's arbitrary refusal to admit the danger of a Nazi attack. Red Star called these allegations "quite false" and "harmful judgments." The army newspaper maintained that the Communist Party and Central Committee had taken the proper defence preparations.

Part Of Cult

But the editors of the Problems of History said the Red Star's contentions are "contradictory to historical truth." Some observers speculated that the criticisms of the generals could be interpreted as part of the attack on the "cult of the individual" which was used to build up certain military men to positions of great popularity.—United Press.

Anti-Segregation Procession Broken Up

London, June 28.

London police yesterday broke up an anti-segregation procession marching on Parliament, on grounds it was illegal during a parliamentary session.

But women wearing black sashes of mourning stood outside South Africa house while Labour MP Fenner Brockway and others appealed to South African Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom to end the colour bar. The delegation took with it a 100-foot long petition with 300 signatures protesting the South African Government's apartheid (racial separation) policies. The right-wing League of Empire Loyalists rallied to the South African cause, however, and its loudspeaker trucks drove around the black men women. "They look like dying swans in a thunderstorm," taunted one, "but these people are left-wing subversives whose only concern is to make the black man supreme in Africa."—United Press.

'MRS MOPS' ON STRIKE

Sydney, June 28.

A meeting of 300 women cleaners in the Trades Hall in Sydney decided to call a 24-hour stoppage of all women cleaners in the city to air their grievances over working conditions, rates of pay and working shifts. A recent announcement that fares would be increased in NSW led to the calling of the meeting. The women claim that the increase would make it almost impossible for them to continue, since they have to come to work each morning and once at night.—China Mail Special.

IKE DISCUSSES DEFENCES WITH WILSON

Washington, June 28.

President Eisenhower today called the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Charles Wilson, to a conference to discuss the defences of the United States.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said they would discuss testimony Mr. Wilson will give tomorrow before a Senate committee headed by Senator Stuart Symington.

The Senate group is investigating the relative strength of United States and Soviet air power.

Mr. Hagerty said the President asked to see Mr. Wilson and "discuss with him the nation's posture of defence."

Talked With Dulles

Mr. Wilson is the second member of the Cabinet to have met with the President since Mr. Eisenhower ordered Walter Reed Army Hospital for a stomach operation.

The President has talked both personally and by telephone with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Mr. Hagerty said he doubted if either Mr. Wilson or the chief presidential assistant, Mr. Sherman Adams, who is to accompany Mr. Wilson to the hospital, would have anything to say after the meeting with the President.

Mr. Hagerty said, however, that he might have something to say himself after the meeting. The meeting apparently had no connection with Mr. Wilson's recent controversy with senators over the defence bill passed by the Senate. Asked if it was possible Mr. Wilson was about to resign, Mr. Hagerty said: "A lot of speculation."—Rafter.

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Ragged Man Had Fortune

Sydney, June 29. Charity workers found £4655 in notes sewn in hidden pockets of a ragged Russian cripple who died here.

The man, Victor Sergie, aged 57, lived in a dingy room and was a frequent visitor to charity soup-kitchens.

In his effects — a threadbare shirt, a coat and a pair of trousers — police found a bank book with £2,034 to his credit.—China Mail Special.

ROMANS HAD A RHINE FLEET

Cologne, June 28.

Further proof that the Romans had a flotilla of ships on the Rhine has been lifted from the river mud by a dredger at Luettingen, north of here, not far from where the Rhine enters Holland.

The dredger raised a rectangular bronze box, which experts say had once covered the end of a square spar projecting from a vessel. The closed end of the box, which weighed about 45 pounds, shows Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom, in strong relief.

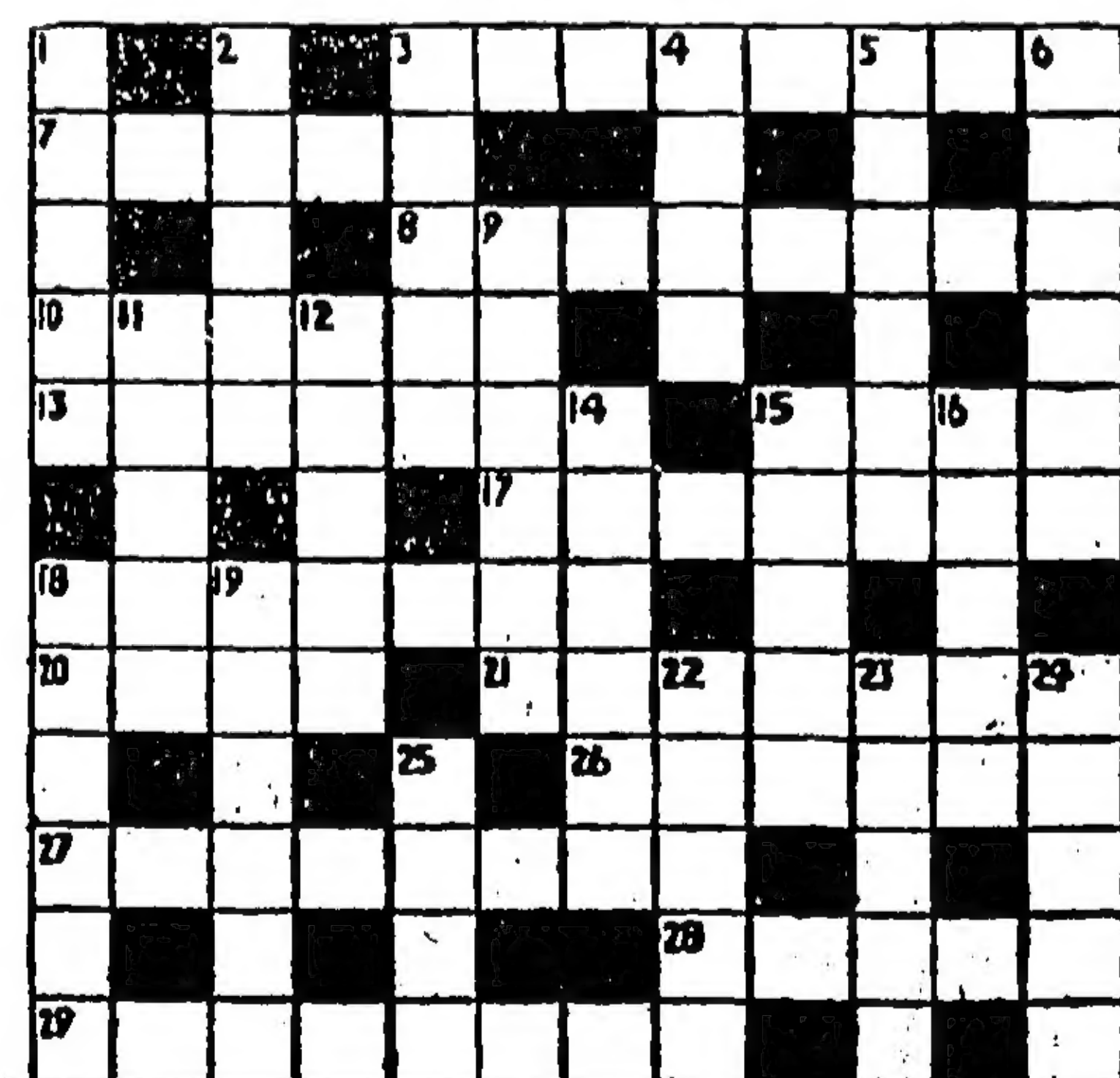
The goddess is wearing a helmet and a goatskin, which is gathered together on her chest with a brooch in the form of a daemonic mask.

SIMILAR COVERS

Experts say that the bronze was cast in the second century or the beginning of the third. It is of Gallic manufacture. It was probably part of a trident, a vessel with three banks of oars. Similar bronze covers, from luxurious boats used by Roman emperors, have been found in Lake Nemi in Italy. Another one was found some years ago in Cologne.

Near Lurethgen was the camp of the 30th Roman Legion, which remained there until the second half of the third century. Earlier findings have convinced experts that the Romans had a large fleet of warships and merchant vessels on the Rhine in this period. The remains of many of their harbours have been found.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- One engaged in a lawsuit (8).
 - Wield (5).
 - Followed (8).
 - Appoint (6).
 - Quell (7).
 - Constructed (4).
 - Electrical units (7).
 - Lairs (4).
 - Sincere (7).
 - Roll (6).
 - Royal lady (8).
 - Best part (5).
 - Vessels (8).
- DOWN
- Exclude (5).
 - Seize (5).
 - Shelf (5).
 - Measure (4).
 - Seem (6).
 - Subjects (6).
 - Mad (6).
 - Feel (5).
 - Feign (5).
 - Daube (6).
 - Intends (5).
 - Stupid (5).
 - Makes do (6).
 - Urge (6).
 - Flowers (5).
 - Moral (5).
 - Attempts (5).
 - Dress (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Impulse, 5 Dumps, 8 Inset, 9 Vernal, 10 Folly, 11 Robin, 12 Zoom, 13 Odes, 16 Heide, 18 Credit, 20 Grook, 22 Spur, 23 Purpy, 25 Astor, 26 Lark, 27 Levi, 28 Dross, 29 Reason, Down: 1 Inviting, 2 Pre-ence, 3 Ties, 4 Blackboard, 5 Defect, 6 Absorb, 7 Pulse, 14 Dampers, 15 Shelters, 16 Reduces, 17 Simpler, 18 Nepela, 21 Razor, 24 Yale.

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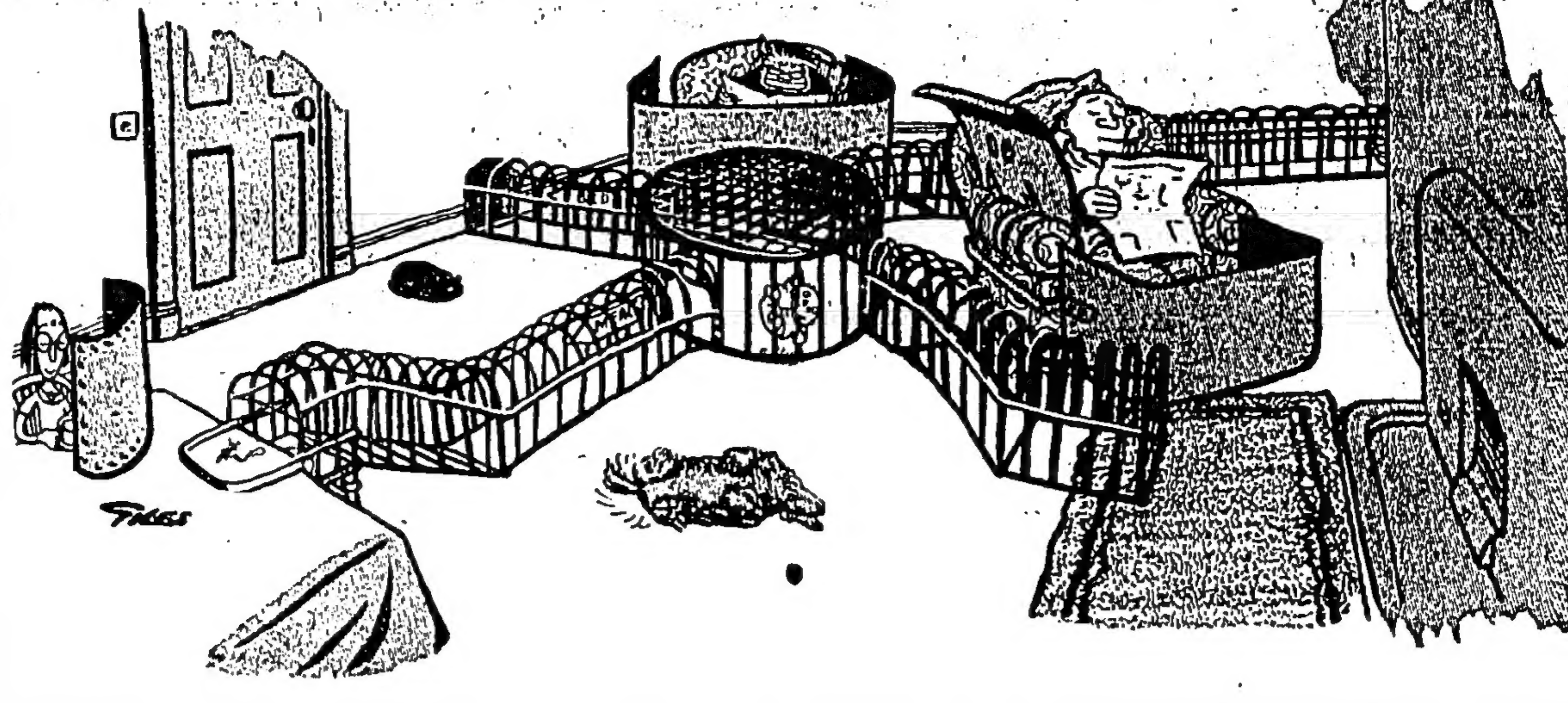
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THE LAST WORD ON THIS SAFETY BUSINESS



BY GILES

THANKS to the great success of the GILES SAFETY IN THE HOME campaign it is now possible to obtain the new "SAFETY-BELT" (illustrated here) at all leading stores.

Made of extra-toughened steel, it can be bought in easily assembled sections joined with simple locking nuts, or welded together for good and all time. The de luxe model is designed to plug into A/C or D/C mains for added protection, and can be supplied lined with barbed wire at slightly extra cost.

Besides keeping your child away from the many danger zones around the house, such as electric points, fires, workshops, pianos, etc., it has the extra advantage of keeping your child away from you. Cats and dogs appreciate this great feature.

The anti-splash barricades shown here are made to withstand heavy peltings from acorns, bread and milk, spanners, marbles, etc., and are worthwhile extras.

THE BIG WEB

CHAPTER SIX... By PERCY HOSKINS and LEONARD MOSLEY

MY IRON CURTAIN HUNT FOR A KILLER...

A KILLER strikes down a delegate to the Interpol conference in Vienna. The clues are FACT and FICTION. The characters are real and make-believe. Who killed shy Johannsen? And why? What has happened to C.I.D. girl Fraulein Annaliese? A mystery postcard from her says, "I am in trouble..."

VIENNA morning, hoping that there would be a call from C.I.D. headquarters to tell me Stockholm had replied to our query. But so far there has been nothing. If the Swedish police can't find anyone in their records answering to the description Johannsen scribbled down just before they killed him, we are in a mess.

It is all very well for me to insist that von Grotewahl is the man I suspect, but when you are out to trap a murderer mere suspicion is not enough.

Von Grotewahl answers to Johannsen's description in one important detail. He has the little finger of his right hand

missing, and I know from experience that he doesn't like this fact to be known.

But Johannsen's other details don't exactly tally. "Good at make-up," and "clean-shaven," he said in his code message. Von Grotewahl has a beard and it looks genuine enough.

In any case, the man who drove off in the murder car was a straggly beard that was obviously false. He would hardly have worn a false beard over a real beard.

Or would he?

"Joe Packson," I said to myself, "why on earth didn't you think of it before? If you wanted to convince someone that you were clean-shaven when you actually have a beard, how would you do it? By wearing a false beard that looks false over your own beard!"

But, in that case, why had Johannsen written down "clean-

shaven" in his code? Unless he was trying to indicate that his killer USED to be clean-shaven and is now described in police records.

To pass the agonising hours while I waited for that all-important cable from Stockholm, I decided to walk over to

VIENNA'S famous Spanish Riding School, where the horsemen were giving a special display of their skill to the Interpol delegates.

It was an amazing display. The magnificent Lipizzan stallions, ridden without stirrups by horsemen in dress-coats, white breeches, and two-cornered hats, did practically every trick you could think up. They high-stepped, pirouetted, danced sideways and backwards, and finally jumped into the air and came down on exactly the same spot.

Then they all lined up, went down on their knees, and acknowledged our applause.

As I sat there and watched the final gallop, I felt a touch on my arm. There was the inspector from police headquarters, requesting me to come outside with him.

When we got there he handed me a piece of paper. It was the cable from Stockholm.

"TRANSLATE it, please," I said, for it was in German. He took it back, studied it for a moment, and then said:—"ONLY CRIMINAL ANSWERING YOUR DESCRIPTION IN OUR RECORDS IS FOR THOSE BELIEVED DEAD STOP DESCRIPTION TALLIES WITH WALTER KIRCHEN EXNAZI SS COLONEL WHO TOOK PART IN NORWAY

INVASION AND WAS LISTED AS WAR CRIMINAL STOP HE IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS AND DIED IN PRISON CAMP STOP WE HAVE FURTHER IDENTIFICATION POINT HERE STOP KIRCHEN IF STILL ALIVE SHOULD HAVE STAB WOUND OVER LEFT SHOULDER BLADE WHERE NORWEGIAN GIRL HE MISTREATED KNIFED HIM BEFORE HE KILLED HER STOP GOOD LUCK IN YOUR SEARCH FOR JOHANNSEN'S MURDERER STOP ERIKSSON DEPUTY KEEPER OF ARCHIVES STOCKHOLM.

The inspector waited for my comments, and when I kept silent he said:—"Now I suppose you would like me to bring in Herr von Grotewahl, pull his beard to see if it is false, and order him to strip to the waist to see if he has a stab wound."

I ignored his sarcasm.

"What did von Grotewahl do in the war, inspector?" I asked.

The inspector shrugged. "Like a great many of us, he was in the German Army—for you will remember that Hitler annexed Austria and made her part of the Reich. We had no option."

"I KNOW," I replied. "Was he in the Norwegian campaign?"

"No," he said. "But he did fight in Russia, and there is one coincidence. Like this dead Nazi, Kirchen, he was captured by the Russians and imprisoned. But he came back."

I said: "That's all I want to know," and started for the door.

"What are you going to do now, Mr Packson?" the inspector asked.

"I'm going to do something you, as a police official here, can't do. I'm going to see von Grotewahl and I'm going to see that shirt of his back and see if he has a stab wound over his left shoulder."

"And if I do find it, what I'm going to do next won't be pretty. But it should get the information out of him as to

what he's done with Fraulein Annaliese."

The inspector opened his mouth, as if to protest, and then changed his mind.

Instead, he motioned me to follow him and opened the door of his police car. "Get in," he said. "I'll drive you down to the Danube and show you where to get a boat."

I said: "I don't want a boat. Von Grotewahl's estate is 20 miles away, and I'm in a hurry."

"Please take my advice and go by boat," said the inspector. "The approach to von Grotewahl's house from the road is two miles long, and you would be under observation all the way."

"But from the Danube, you can step ashore on to the estate with a very good chance of not being seen."

TEN minutes later he deposited me at the ticket office of the Danube Steamship Company.

"Good luck," he said. "And don't think we are neglecting all the clues you have given us. We too are concerned about Fraulein White, and are working hard to find her."

I told him, "Forgive me for losing my temper yesterday. And if von Grotewahl does turn out to be the man you're looking for, I promise to leave you enough alive to be charged with murder."

Then I went aboard the Danube steamer Johann Strauss and set out on my journey.

I had been looking forward to a trip down the river, but not under these circumstances. I tried to act like a rubber-necking tourist until I reached my destination, and got out my map to track out my journey. No one could have guessed that I was going on a trip which might mean life or death for Fraulein Annaliese.

The sun poured down on the grey-blue waters of this lovely river. The islands were crowded with picnickers and sun-bathers. After we had been sailing for about an hour and a half, a stewardess came over to

me and I asked her about a radio mast I could see on the left bank of the river.

"You are looking at the tower of Bratislava radio," she replied. "That is Czechoslovakian territory over there."

SHE turned and pointed in the other direction. "And not many miles that way is the Hungarian frontier. You are on the edge of the Iron Curtain, mein Herr. Some of the big estates around here actually touch and cross over the border."

I said: "The estate of Herr Fritz von Grotewahl wouldn't be one of them, would it, fraulein?"

"Indeed, yes," she replied. "At one time, before the Communists took over Hungary, the Grotewahl estate ran 20 miles into Hungarian territory. But now, they have annexed the land, and the estate comes to an end at a barbed-wire fence and a minefield—right on the frontier itself."

It was late afternoon when we reached our destination. I kept in the middle of a crowd of trippers as we disembarked, and moved along with them up the road towards the village of Donaoudon.

THEN, as the inspector had advised me, I lingered behind where a small path led into the woods and moved swiftly into the cover of the shrubbery.

A hundred yards down I came to a fence, and climbed over it. I was inside the Grotewahl estate. Now to find the house—and Grotewahl himself.

Suddenly, there was a growl behind me and the sound of something whistling through the air. I turned just in time to be hit in the chest and face by an enormous police dog. As I went down and felt its teeth sinking into my arm, I was aware there was a man standing over me with a gun in his hand. He was grinning.

TOMORROW: THE SIGN OF THE FLAMING DRAGON

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MRS DAVISON BEATS HER FEAR OF LONELINESS BY Sailing The Atlantic Alone

FIRST woman to sail alone across the Atlantic. It is a resounding title—but that "alone" gives it a creepy touch.

How many of us know what it is like to be really alone? And Davison thought she did. She had been a solo pilot many times, farmed in a remote island off Scotland, but since the death of her husband in 1945 during a similar attempt to cross the Atlantic with her, she had known an isolation that seemed to cut her off from others completely. "People—why, I can take them or leave them," she thought. She was wrong.

Bullied

Sixty-five days of being bullied, beaten and becalmed by the Atlantic with no other creature aboard her tiny cramping yacht had her wishing for a rabbit to stifle, something reassuringly alive on board.

Her reason for sailing the Atlantic alone? To find the "key to living."

She was not a yachswoman and had had a mere handful of "sailing lessons" before she struck out from Plymouth. Felicity Ann, her 23ft. sloop, Felicity Ann, represented a tremendous effort. Mrs Davison had gone to lengths of working as a boat builder's mate and eating "sea spinach," samphire, and other growths flourishing on

and around the sailings" to be able to afford her.

And her first reward as Edgystone sailed out of sight for all the years of hope and hard work—was fear. Fear of a paralyzing kind that interrupted her every movement with panic questioning. Fear of loneliness, fear of the sea, fear of her own navigational ineptitude ("Crossing the ocean has done nothing for my antihemlock").

She was to say later—"and fear of fear."

In six days, Felicity Ann, half-filled with water, was being towed into a French port.

In her book, "My Ship is so Small," published last week, Mrs Davison describes the successive hops to North Spain, then Gibraltar; on to Casablanca, and at last Les Palmes in the Canary Isles, with more than a thousand miles of open Atlantic facing her. Merely getting to Les Palmes had involved so many mishaps, so much fatigue and increased her horror of her own navigating to such an extent that some kind soul should certainly have dumped Mrs Davison and Felicity Ann on some passing boat back to sanity and safety.

Even the ordinary luck that favours those who cross the Atlantic under sail—the Trade Winds—deserted her. She was nearly seven weeks at sea before she got a really helpful wind. "Advancing on America majestically at one m.p.h.," she wrote as Felicity Ann dawdled in the doldrums.

Flying-fish for breakfast and the reciprocal gesture of feeding a trigger fish her cigarette stubs day after day were no compensation for the agonising boredom of the voyage. At least, it seems, there was plenty to do.

Mrs Davison's log takes on a desperate unromantic character: round about her fourth week from Les Palmes—and she was about making baggy-whiskie. Baggy-whiskie—I am wedded to her for the word—is lengths of hairy paddling made from old rope and warped around the rigging to prevent the sail from veering away where it touches.

"When in doubt make baggy-whiskie," she wrote, "between patching the canvas, cleaning the barnacles, cooking meals she didn't feel like eating and doing all sorts of strenuous and inaccessible things to the sails."

"Half of a thing to be stuck in the middle of the ocean like this."

"Have rationed drinking to one pint per day, and can think of little else but when I can have the next drink."

Sweatwords begin to be plentifully sprinkled into the log.

"One runs out of things to think about."

"Am getting increasingly more nervous and restless each day."

The cigarettes give out and Mrs Davison takes to snuff. The shadow takes to looking at her long and steadily, rolling over on their backs and fixing her with a small cold eye. Troubled with lumbago, sore eyes and sea boils, "I don't think I can take much more," she wrote.

The answer

Even when she is within eight miles of the Barbados a perverse wind drives her out to sea again and she does not make land for five more days.

Then a strange thing happened. There she was at anchor in Prince Rupert Bay in the island of Dominica, British West Indies. But she had no desire to go ashore.

"It was enough that it was there, warm and pulsing, and real, and belonging to me."

She had beaten her fear of loneliness.

Oh, yes, and she had found the "key to living" as well. It is courage, she found.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SHARE MARKET TEMPO
SLACKENS & PRICES
EASE FRACTIONALLY

By A Special Correspondent

With the closing of accounts for the half year, trading on the Stock Exchange slackened off this week and the list was inclined to be fractionally lower, although the undertone was fairly steady.

Perhaps the most important feature this week was that despite the calls for a total of \$21 million by two big Utility companies (payable by tomorrow) utilities kept fairly steady throughout the week.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$635,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
HONGKONG BANK	1000	1700	23 @ 1000
HSBC	240		
INDIAN OIL	100		
INDIAN STEEL	100		
INDIAN CEMENT	100		
INDIAN RUBBER	100		
INDIAN SUGAR	100		
INDIAN TEA	100		
INDIAN TROPICAL	100		
INDIAN WHEAT	100		
INDIAN YAM	100		
INDIAN ZINC	100		
INDIAN COPPER	100		
INDIAN LEAD	100		
INDIAN TIN	100		
INDIAN SILVER	100		
INDIAN GOLD	100		
INDIAN DIAMOND	100		
INDIAN JEWELLERY	100		
INDIAN FURNITURE	100		
INDIAN CLOTHING	100		
INDIAN SHOES	100		
INDIAN TOYS	100		
INDIAN BOOKS	100		
INDIAN PAPER	100		
INDIAN TEXTILES	100		
INDIAN FIBRE	100		
INDIAN LUMBER	100		
INDIAN TIMBER	100		
INDIAN ROPES	100		
INDIAN CABLES	100		
INDIAN WIRE	100		
INDIAN TUBES	100		
INDIAN PIPES	100		
INDIAN VALVES	100		
INDIAN PUMPS	100		
INDIAN MOTORS	100		
INDIAN ENGINES	100		
INDIAN MACHINES	100		
INDIAN TOOLS	100		
INDIAN EQUIPMENT	100		
INDIAN SUPPLIES	100		
INDIAN SERVICES	100		
INDIAN TRANSPORT	100		
INDIAN COMMUNICATIONS	100		
INDIAN UTILITIES	100		
INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES	100		
INDIAN GOVERNMENT	100		
INDIAN MILITARY	100		

